

# VIETNAM COURIER

Information Weekly — E.O. : 46 Truc Hung Dao Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

December 18

1967

No 142

4th Year

Up to December 16, 1967

## 2,635

U. S. planes were downed  
over North Viet Nam

RECEIVED

FEB 21 1968

UNIV. LIB. LIBRARY

The P.L.A.F. fighters closing in upon the enemy



OCTO  
NOVEMBER:

## Two Months Inaugurating the 1967 Winter - 1968 Spring Victorious Campaign in Both Zones of Viet Nam

### SOUTH VIETNAM IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES

- ★ More than 40,000 Enemy Troops Killed, Wounded or Captured, Including Nearly 20,000 G.I.s and Satellite Troops;
- ★ 21 Battalions Wiped Out, Including 9 American;
- ★ Over 400 Aircraft Downed or Destroyed, 130 Heavy Guns and 800 Military Vehicles of Various Kinds Destroyed Including 276 Tanks and Armoured Cars;
- ★ 118 Posts and Military Subsectors Razed to the Ground, 54 Bridges and Culverts Blown Up, 17 Towns and Townships Constantly Attacked.

### NORTH VIETNAM

## BRILLIANT + VICTORIES

## 262

U. S. AIRCRAFT  
DOWNED INCLUDING  
106 OVER HANOI  
AND HAI PHONG

## LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL'S CLOSING MESSAGE (Dec. 1, 1967)

(Excerpts)

In declaring our conclusions today, we do not merely pronounce judgment on particular criminal acts or report the criminal policies and actions of a government. Our function is not that of an historian. We have not studied and deliberated solely in order to preserve the truth about Viet Nam for posterity. We must judge a deeper and harder debt.

We speak because silence is a cover for a terrible and vicious policy in order to arouse conscience. We condemn evil in order to extirpate its causes. Our truth challenges man kind.

What word can describe the evil we have discovered? The moral, legal and political categories by which we are accustomed to judge human conduct are inadequate for these crimes. The term "genocide" does not encompass the enormity of American crimes in Viet Nam. I shall not repeat the catalogue of horrors which we have witnessed these past ten days. Let me say only that it is nightmarish in its dimensions and vividness. We shall never forget it.

We should permit no one to be innocent of these facts. Every man must know them and every man must stand up to them. Morally awakened men, willing to act—only these are needed to end America's war.

In every land we must make known the reality of Viet Nam. We must have massive campaigns against the complicity of any government which fails to condemn the reactionary authorities' infringement upon Laos' Territory.

It is ironic that as the International War Crimes Tribunal completes its task, news arrives from Washington of the dismissal of General William C. Westmoreland and preparations for final demobilization effort by Johnson before the forthcoming United States election. This is the result of his own blunder and folly in Viet Nam. Our tribunal leaves Denmark, there to find that the reactionaries of the U.S. imperialsists are still unwritten. We call upon everyone in the world to redouble his efforts to end this barbarism.

These months ahead are crucial. American casualties have increased in nearly direct proportion to the escalation of troop commitments. Thousands of Americans are killed daily in Viet Nam. The United States is losing the war. The peoples of every continent are aware of this. The Pen-

tagon spends more and more dollars in desperation—one million for each guerrilla killed. This is all most friendly to the heroic partisans of Viet Nam's endure. They will go on as long as they can. Our duty is to stand with them. The most lasting barrier to genocide is the unity of all people. The slogan "Laos is more than an empty phrase and courage an indispensable attribute of morality."

## NEO LAO HAKSAT Spokesman Condemns Thailand Authorities' Infringement upon Laos' Territory

ACCORDING to Pathet Lao Radio, the spokesman of the Neo Lao Haksat, the Lao People's Front, December 2, 1967 issued a statement sternly condemning the reactionary authorities' infringement upon U.S. orders, recent introduced troops into Laos for terrorist raids.

The statement pointed out that on October 30 and 31, the Thai reactionary authorities landed Thai commandos from helicopters in Houay Xai district, Vientiane province, for raiding operations. This was an extremely blatant act of the Thai authorities in service of the U.S. imperialsists' aggressive war in Laos and Viet Nam. This also proves that manipulated by the U.S., the Thai reactionary authorities

have become a very willing tool of the U.S. imperialsists and that the Vientiane puppet administration is colluding with them ever more closely. The above aggressive act of the Thai reactionary authorities has grossly trampled upon the sovereignty and neutrality of Laos and seriously violated the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos which Thailand had signed and pledged itself to respect.

The statement severely warns the Thanom Phraphas that should they continue these acts of war and their aggression upon Laos' independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity, they would certainly be duly punished by the Lao people.

## IN THE U.S.

# "STOP THE DRAFT - END THE WAR" WEEK

(DECEMBER 4-10)

FROM Dec. 4 to 10, 1967, a wave of powerful protest swept across the U.S. against Johnsonian war maniacs. This protest week sponsored by 30 youth, student and religious organizations throughout the country, drew in large numbers of American boys and girls taking to the streets with youthful zeal.

The striking feature of the week was that, apart from rallies, demonstrations, parades, American youth and

students, with the sympathy and support of progressive people, launched a series of "attacks" on various induction centres to display their firm resolve to resist the draft and refuse to fight the aggressive war in Viet Nam. Although U.S. authorities called in thousands of armed policemen to guard important centres, young Americans broke through police cordons and rushed forward to demand the closing of these cannon-fodder recruiting stations. Many induction centres

in Washington, New York, Wisconsin, Texas, Philadelphia, California and other states were constantly under siege, cursed and covered with posters saying, "Close them down!" and "We won't go!"

Offices of the Dow Chemical Company—a manufacturer of napalm bombs for Viet Nam—used by U.S. authorities as centres to recruit labour for arms production, were also the targets of protest actions.

In many major cities, hundreds of American youth and students publicly burnt their draft-card collectively.

Vice President Humphrey, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other high-ranking officials were booed and heckled by American youth, students and progressive people when they arrived in New York to try and defend Johnson's crimes. What remarkable was that not only American boys eligible for Viet Nam draft joined the movement but American servicemen also took part in this united action, thereby increas-

ing U.S. rulers' perplexity. Even in the South Viet Nam battlefield, many G.I.s signed petitions to the "American Citizens Against War Crimes" organization, denouncing the criminal activities of the U.S. aggressors in Viet Nam and demanding their repatriation.

Four American sailors from the aircraft carrier *Intrepid* who left the ranks of the aggressive forces and are reading temporarily in the Soviet Union, fasted for a week in support of the powerful movement at home.

During the week, another American citizen, a 20-year-old boy, burned himself to express his utmost anger against Johnson and Co. The anti-war drive continued throughout the week across the U.S. in various forms of strong action, both in scale and in scope. Even the daughter of the U.S. Under-Secretary of Defence and many students from high-ranking officials' families also took to the streets, joining the ranks of protesters against the criminal policy of aggression of Johnson and Co.

In 1968, the monthly pictorial *Viet Nam* will appear in a new size (18.5cm x 26cm) with 40 pages. Price: 0.50 dong (D.R.V.N. currency).

Besides the pictorial, *Viet Nam* will publish a monthly folder entitled *Viet Nam Newsreel*. Size: 18cm x 16cm. 8 pages. Price: 0.10 dong.

Distributor: XUN HASABA  
33, Hai Be Trung Street, Hanoi — D.R.V.N.



VIET NAM COURIER

## STATEMENT OF THE D.R.V.N. GOVERNMENT Condemning the U.S. Imperialists' and Their Henchmen's Scheme to Expand Aggression to Cambodia

(DECEMBER 12, 1967)

Of late the American imperialists have conducted a campaign of slander and threat against the Kingdom of Cambodia. Tuned in by their stooges Nguyen Van Thieu and Thanh Khonan, the U.S. ruling clique and bellicose general Eisenhower and Westmoreland have impudently arrogated to themselves the "right of pursuit" and thus threatened to make incursions into Cambodian territory and blockade Sihanoukville port.

As is known, since late the American imperialists and their henchmen in South Viet Nam and Thailand have repeatedly attacked the borderland and encroached on the territory of Cambodia while launching campaigns of slander and threat against this country. The U.S. imperialists' scheme is to compel the Kingdom of Cambodia to give up its present borders and neutrality and serve their policy of aggression in South-East Asia.

The current campaign of slander constitutes a new and furtherance of this scheme. It also aims at covering the American setbacks in South Viet Nam, and preparing world opinion for the extension of U.S. aggression to Cambodia.

Under the classified leadership of Sanech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and its people have firmly stood by their policy of peace and neutrality, had bare the slanderous allegations of the

American imperialists and their stooges, and dealt well-deserved blows. On November 28, 1967, Sanech Head of State solemnly declared the Cambodian people's determination to oppose the U.S. aggression: "We will fight to the end against anyone who violates our independence and honour. We will fight with rifles, sticks and cross-haws to the last man" as he said.

Praise-loving people in the world over have expressed unsentimental support to the Cambodian people's just struggle. Governments of many countries have vehemently condemned the U.S. scheme and act of aggression against Cambodia. In response to the appeal by the Kingdom of Cambodia, the socialist countries and many countries in the world have stated their position, and respect for, Cambodia's territorial integrity within its present borders. This constitutes an outstanding success for the Kingdom of Cambodia and its people.

As brothers and comrades-in-arms of the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people will unwaveringly continue to unite with the Cambodian people to oppose the common enemy—the U.S. imperialist aggressors—and safeguard their independence and freedom. On November 28, 1967, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Central Committee affirmed: "If the Americans and their puppets recklessly attack Cambodia, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people, closely united with

the fraternal Cambodian people, are ready to mete due punishment to them right in their starting bases."

The people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are determined to fulfil their task, to strongly support the eminently just fight of the Cambodian people.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Cambodian people fully support the correct stand of the Kingdom of Cambodia as expounded in its statements of November 28, 1967, November 29, 1967, December 3, 1967, December 5, 1967 and December 9, 1967. They sternly condemn all slanderous allegations, all schemes and acts of aggression of the American imperialists and their henchmen against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

For the sake of independence and freedom of all peoples, for the sake of peace in Asia and the world, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on all progressive governments and peoples to display utmost vigilance in face of the extremely dangerous situation now prevailing in the borders between Cambodia and South Viet Nam, and take appropriate measures to timely stay the aggressive hands of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against Cambodia.

The just struggle of the Cambodian people to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity will certainly carry the day.

## G.P.P.A.

### Flouts U.S. Lie

**GIAI PHONG PRESS AGENCY**, official organ of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, December 12, 1967, refutes a new lie of U.S. propaganda. The statement, monitored here, reads:

"The U.S. propaganda machine recently spread rumors that the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has expressed the desire to let the U.S. military to use the United Nations to give its views on the Viet Nam question."

*Giai Phong Press Agency* is authorized to declare that this is sheer fabrication."

### Film on U.S. Crimes in North Viet Nam Shown in New York

THE first full-length film on the U.S. imperialists' crimes in their latest aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was shown to the American public in New York on the evening of December 11.

The 85-minute colour film by British writer and film producer Felix Greene during his three-month stay in North Viet Nam early this year.

The film shows many instances of the U.S. imperialists' crimes in their latest aggression against the civilian population in North Viet Nam and vividly reflects the determination of the North Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. air war of destruction.

Many American critics said that the film had deeply impressed the American public. According to the *New York Times*, the film has come to the conclusion that the Vietnamese people can neither be intimidated nor brought to their knees.

## COMMENTARY

### A HACKNEYED ANTIC

THE American authorities are making a big noise about their decision to submit the Viet Nam issue to the U.S. Security Council. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has passed a resolution on this subject. Johnson also declared that he would make another attempt and Dean Rusk would meet U.S. Secretary U. Thant for this purpose. Goldberg has met some countries members of the U.S. Security Council, begging them to support the U.S. The American authorities also have the cheek to concoct the lie that the South Viet Nam N.F.L. has failed to send a delegate to the Security Council in case it discusses the Viet Nam problem. The lie was given by *Giai Phong Press Agency* on December 9.

To involve the U.N. in the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, the U.S. shambles trick the American imperialists to cover up their aggression and to tear down the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. Many a time, they have tried to put the Viet Nam problem to the consideration of the U.N. and advertised their so-called "will of peace" and "unconditional negotiation" which usually occurred before or after a war extension or escalation or when they meet with a strong protest in the world in the U.S. But their attempt has come to grief. Even members of the U.N., including the socialist countries, nationalistic countries and some U.S. allies, have condemned the lie. This antic which failed formerly, is now to end now in a complete fiasco despite the noisy propaganda of the American authori-

The Vietnamese people have many times made it clear that the U.N. has nothing to do with the Viet Nam

problem and its intervention in this affair is illegal and null and void. The cause of the war in Viet Nam is the U.S. imperialists' aggression; that is why to settle the Viet Nam problem, U.S. must definitely and unconditionally end the bombing of the D.R.V.N. and withdraw all the troops of the U.S. and satellite countries from South Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves. The South Viet Nam N.F.L. is the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. The four-point stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and the position of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. put forth in its political programme have reflected the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people in the main provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, the international agreements which all countries attending the Geneva Conference as well as other countries in the world and the U.N. are dutybound to respect. In case the U.N. wants to contribute to the defense of world peace as mentioned in its charter, it must condemn the aggression of the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and demand that they put an end to the aggression. It must not let itself manipulated by the U.S. in the Viet Nam affair.

The next attempt of the American imperialists to bring the Viet Nam problem to the U.N. is but an awkward comedy to hoodwink public opinion and blemish up their schemes of war escalation. An *AFP* correspondent in Washington has bluntly said that this attempt is rather a propaganda stunt to worth public opinion at home and to gain credit abroad. This antic which failed formerly, is now to end now in a complete fiasco despite the noisy propaganda of the American authori-

The Vietnamese people have many times made it clear that the U.N. has nothing to do with the Viet Nam

# DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMY IN THE D.R.V.N.

In throwing their tactical air and missile forces into the war of destruction against the D.R.V.N., American imperialists hoped to be able to undermine production in North Vietnam. But their dark designs has come to grief. In the flames of the people's war, production in the D.R.V.N. has been maintained and even developed in many respects.

## GROWTH OF REGIONAL ECONOMY

**T**HE success recorded in the field of production and the constant economic development in the D.R.V.N. are due to the correctness of the socialist system and the correctness of the policy on economic construction, the silent feature which should be found in the spirit of building and development of regional economy.

First of all, it is worth noticing that this line is not solely based on the necessities of the people but also on the results from the U.S. war of destruction, but also and mainly on the policy of socialist construction of the Viet Nam Workers Party and the Government of the D.R.V.N.

Regional economy is characterized by a rational and harmonious development of agriculture, handicrafts and industry with its network of medium size and small enterprises working in co-operation with centralized capital. It adapts to the main task of uniting agriculture and other economic branches in every part of the country.

With the central economy with which it is combined, it has gradually met the needs of the local population in staple consumer goods, improved their living conditions, promoted enlarged production in various regions, increased productivity of socialist work and stepped up the division of social work throughout North Viet Nam.

## ADVANTAGES

**R**EALITIES over these last few years have proved the advantages of the close co-operation between regional agriculture and regional industry.

Inensive cultivation requires that industry should supply it with improved farm implements in increasing quantities. Therefore, in the first place, and locally, regional industry can turn out tools which meet the requirements and work routine of the local inhabitants.

Besides, regional enterprises facilitate the fitting and installation of small machines in agricultural co-operatives, see to the essential repair and overhaul of agricultural machinery, contribute to the training of workers for these co-operatives. In this way, central industry can devote its efforts to more important tasks.

The production of consumer goods by regional industry has the same advantages. The case of orange-producing regions located in the central provinces of Viet Nam can be cited as example: formerly orangeade was made in Hanoi only. At present, factories though of medium size to produce large quantities built in many provinces where this fruit and manpower are available. Besides, this drink which is largely sold locally has cut its production cost curtailed as no transport is needed.

It is the same with other goods such as earthenware, glassware, dressing food.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

**A**LONG this line, a series of industrial enterprises have been built in recent times. In the first period 264 out of 576 factories of this kind commissioned in 1956 were built by local manpower and local capital since the beginning of this year, the continuous escalation of the U.S. war of destruction, regional industry in North Viet Nam has been forced to develop insofar as installation and overall production are concerned.

In the first nine months of 1957, the total value of production of non-ferrous metals, steel, paper, leather, ships, machine, fertilizers, chemicals, coal, cement and other goods increased from 1 to 13 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Especially, in the same period, the quantity of farm implements turned out by regional industry increased by 1,10,000 pieces.

Many important industrial branches which did not exist formerly or worked at a very low level, various industries have been set up or expanded. Engineering workshops have been built in various provinces, some in districts and even villages. Eighteen new saltwater mines

(Continued page 6)



Photos (from top to bottom):  
— A small soap factory  
— A workshop turning out farm implements

## THE VIETNAMESE DAVID HAS KNOCKED DOWN MANY A GOLIATH

**N**EARLY a month ago, Johnson undertook another step in his escalation by ordering raids on the D.R.V.N., especially on Hanoi and Haiphong. From Nov. 16 to 20, the people and armed forces of the North downed 62 aircraft, among them 24 over Hanoi and 12 over Haiphong. The losses were far from being "light" or "moderate," as mentioned in American communiques. That is why the U.S. air force had to scale down to recover its strength.

But on Dec. 14, Johnson again hurled his planes on Hanoi, as a prelude to new escalation. U.S. aircraft, 150 two-story houses in Nguyen Huu Tuan street (Hai Ba Ward), killing and wounding seven people. Then C.B.U.s containing several thousand incendiary bombs and delayed-action steel-pellet bombs were dropped on precincts of 10 and air of Da Nang and Quang Ngai. Two large steel plates, several brick houses destroyed. Boiling with hatred the Hanoi people's armed forces beat back fiercely the enemy, downing 3 planes.

More than three years have elapsed since Aug. 5, 1964. During this period, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and his gang multiply had brought the Vietnamese people to their knees. The recent answer of the people of South Viet Nam to the U.S. aggressors shows that they have won a great battle against the U.S. imperialist aggression. Faithful to the tradition handed down by their forefathers, they are resolved to repel and defeat the U.S. aggressors even if they have to fight for five, ten, twenty more years, or longer.

On Dec. 15, U.S. aircraft again raided Hanoi and Haiphong. Three more

aircraft were shot down, two over Haiphong and one over Hai Phong.

Every time U.S. aggressor forces suffer defeats in the South, Johnson will on the contrary order attacks on the North and on the cities, ranting about "peace negotiations." But every raid on the North imposes heavy losses on the U.S. aggressors. And once Johnson talks about "peace," the whole world knows that he is about to send more troops to the South and order them to attack on the North. Their blind faith in U.S. military and economic potential, Johnson and his gang are like a dog which has gone bankrupt long since that of "the big stick and the carrot."

Since Aug. 5, 1964. During this period, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and his gang multiply had brought the Vietnamese people to their knees. The recent answer of the people of South Viet Nam to the U.S. aggressors shows that they have won a great battle against the U.S. imperialist aggression. Faithful to the tradition handed down by their forefathers, they are resolved to repel and defeat the U.S. aggressors even if they have to fight for five, ten, twenty more years, or longer.

Editor's Note — The savage U.S. air raid on the Thuy Dan secondary school on October 21, 1966 has shocked progressive opinion in many countries. Many of our readers abroad full of warm feelings for the Vietnamese people, want to know what has become of the school and village of Thuy Dan in the past year. We publish below a report of our special correspondent on these places in the hope of meeting at least part of their requirement.

**I**N the past ten months the regional industry of Son La province has produced a number of small engineering stations double of 1966 to serve agricultural co-operatives in the province.

The engineering workshops of the province have blue-printed and turned out many husking machines, threshing machines, cotton-gins and actively helped the minority people to build many small hydro-electric stations.

**H**AI PHONG has overfulfilled the salt production plan of 1957. 12 co-operatives have recorded a production of from 100 to 150 tons of salt per hectare per year, which is the highest yield ever obtained so far.

**T**HE Council of Ministers of the D.R.V.N. has just decided to reward 300 students of the college of Hand to meet the ever increasing need of general education, the training of scientific and technical cadres, the scientific and technical workers, economists and administrative cadres. Recently these three colleges have begun the first academic year.

Editor's Note — The savage U.S. air raid on the Thuy Dan secondary school on October 21, 1966 has shocked progressive opinion in many countries. Many of our readers abroad full of warm feelings for the Vietnamese people, want to know what has become of the school and village of Thuy Dan in the past year. We publish below a report of our special correspondent on these places in the hope of meeting at least part of their requirement.

**E**ditor's Note — The savage U.S. air raid on the Thuy Dan secondary school on October 21, 1966 has shocked progressive opinion in many countries. Many of our readers abroad full of warm feelings for the Vietnamese people, want to know what has become of the school and village of Thuy Dan in the past year. We publish below a report of our special correspondent on these places in the hope of meeting at least part of their requirement.

**T**HE immense golden rice paddies rippled lightly in the breeze like a green sea where a permanent cloud of aircraft of the 7th Fleet filled the air of this coastal area of the Red River delta. We walked along the ancient sounding paths of verdant farmland along the border on the ripening rice-fields. The scene was like a picture come into life, wet and clean. Groups of laughing and chattering co-op farmers were carrying rice to the co-op drying yard. The rice was dry, the joy of another bumper rice crop, the third since the U.S. started its war of destruction against North Viet Nam. As we walked through the rice fields, I imagined that barely a year ago this small village was the target of one of the most massive aerial bombardments in history which killed 500 people including 300 pupils and the mistress of the 7th form — now rebels — of the Thuy Dan school. Life has returned to normality and课程和 triumphed over destruction and death. Naturally, the massacre has left its scars on the village. But the bold and heroic soldiers of the People's Army of Viet Nam have wiped off the significance of what has happened in Thuy Dan since October 21, 1966, the day of the U.S. air raid.

thanks to ready help of the local administration and population. They gave away thousands of workdays and thousands of bamboo, and a fortnight later the classes resumed work."

The Thuy Dan school has put up a post shop on the last model-year and has a new one with still brighter prospects. From six classes with 334 pupils it now has classes attended by 450 pupils. The school has seven 7th form classes with 94 pupils among them 40 girls, instead of only one 7th form class last year. It should be recalled that all the 12 school girls of the 7th

model teachers at the end of the school-year. They are headmaster Vu The Hien himself who was cited as one of the best teachers in the country for his "emulation fights" of education. They are teachers Thanh and Phan and many others who were present at almost all the schools in the province. The important thing they have achieved is perhaps the way they have taught their children to take a deep inspiration from their ardent patriotism and implacable hatred for the enemy for their study and work. Teacher Phu, one of the best teachers in the school said: "We have worked with all our love for our pupils, aware of the way to fight the U.S. aggressors. We have matched our ideals to his words as unanimously recognized by all the pupils parents in the village. While pupils here have been always kept healthy, their parents have been somewhat deficient schoolchildren to give them extra help."

**I**t can be said that all that happened in Thuy Dan village during the past year is simply inconceivable for the

form last year, who were also the first girls in the village to achieve that in primary school. Secondary education has been in the same portion of a communication trench together with ministerial officials. But the teacher who was killed when she was waving her pupils into shelter.

Her memory has urged all the pupils and teachers of Thuy Dan "to do their best, as a kind of struggle for the sake of the survival of the U.S. air raid." This has been also the watchword of the pupils and teachers here, who have done their best to help each other catch up with others after the raid, and especially to the Washington murderers that the Vietnamese people will never be beaten by them. Those of the 7th form there remain only 24 pupils, all of them having been wounded in one way or another by the bombs. Yet, the class resumed shortly afterward with the arrival of new pupils from a neighboring village.

Education has continued as outlined under the watchword: "To get the highest mark is to kill U.S. Vank," the teacher gave water to help the pupils who had been greatly contributed to improving the standard of the 7th-form pupils, especially those whose health or mental power suffered.

At present, there are over 300 rural amateur troupes performed by thousands of artists.

In October 1967, an archaeological conference attended by over 100 delegates from various provinces of North Viet Nam was held in Hanoi.

In 7 days of work, the delegates heard 33 reports, speeches and scientific communications on the archaeological work done in the past few years and work out the plan for 1968.

In 1967, Thai Binh province still holds the 5-ton/hectare "banner" with 34,970 tons of paddy per hectare per year.

Ha Noi province came second with a yearly yield of 5,169 tons per hectare in 1966 only. Thai Binh province has been working as outstanding contributions to the annual yield of 5,044 tons per hectare per year.

In 1967, 41 districts and towns got 5 tons of grain per hectare, 5 districts obtained that yield in 1965 and 16 districts in 1966.

s

present, all the school-age children are attending infant or preschool classes. The complete education of the children has been adopted in various forms of the first and second degrees. There is now a total of 2,023 people attending classes out of 1,600 of the highest rate in North Viet Nam. The Thuy Dan population has found a most fitting answer to the savage air raid of the U.S. imperialists.

Nguyen Thi Nuoc, the woman cadre in charge of education in the village, said to us: "Never will our village be lost. Our children in the preschools are being stepped up in defiance of enemy raids." This is illustrated by her own example. She was married to her husband, a teacher in the village. Her husband was killed by the French aggressors when she was only 13. The death of her husband was the cause of her becoming later a teacher. The Party branch in the co-op, she pulled herself together and with the co-op members she repaired the house and heal the wounds caused by the enemy to her co-op. Shortly afterwards, she was

in charge of education in the village, and to us: "Never will our village be lost. Our children in the preschools are being stepped up in defiance of enemy raids." This is illustrated by her own example. She was married to her husband, a teacher in the village. Her husband was killed by the French aggressors when she was only 13. The death of her husband was the cause of her becoming later a teacher. The Party branch in the co-op, she pulled herself together and with the co-op members she repaired the house and heal the wounds caused by the enemy to her co-op. Shortly afterwards, she was

**A New Epic of THUY DAN**

**T**HE headmaster Vu The Hien took us to a classroom erected among shell-cratered houses. Several deep communication trenches led to shelves dug around the classroom and provided with anti-shell pellet bomb heads. He said: "This is the only safe place, all the pupils went to their shelters. We were struck by the sight of red-faced children wearing big straw hats on their heads and running on their backs rushing to safety like a flock of squirrels, leaving behind a desert classroom." After calling the children back to their seats, Vu The Hien said to us: "This is the new classroom of the 7th form. We are going to add a new one. At first the pupils suggested to us to rebuild the classroom on the very bombed site to show that they were not afraid of Johnson. They were not afraid of Johnson, but they wanted to say among themselves. But we decided to scatter the classes and build entirely new ones. All the difficulties were surmounted.

Her memory has urged all the pupils and teachers of Thuy Dan "to do their best, as a kind of struggle for the sake of the survival of the U.S. air raid." This has been also the watchword of the pupils and teachers here, who have done their best to help each other catch up with others after the raid, and especially to the Washington murderers that the Vietnamese people will never be beaten by them. Those of the 7th form there remain only 24 pupils, all of them having been wounded in one way or another by the bombs. Yet, the class resumed shortly afterward with the arrival of new pupils from a neighboring village.

Education has continued as outlined under the watchword: "To get the highest mark is to kill U.S. Vank," the teacher gave water to help the pupils who had been greatly contributed to improving the standard of the 7th-form pupils, especially those whose health or mental power suffered.

At present, there are over 300 rural amateur troupes performed by thousands of artists.

In October 1967, an archaeological conference attended by over 100 delegates from various provinces of North Viet Nam was held in Hanoi.

In 7 days of work, the delegates heard 33 reports, speeches and scientific communications on the archaeological work done in the past few years and work out the plan for 1968.

In 1967, Thai Binh province still holds the 5-ton/hectare "banner" with 34,970 tons of paddy per hectare per year.

Ha Noi province came second with a yearly yield of 5,169 tons per hectare in 1966 only. Thai Binh province has been working as outstanding contributions to the annual yield of 5,044 tons per hectare per year.

In 1967, 41 districts and towns got 5 tons of grain per hectare, 5 districts obtained that yield in 1965 and 16 districts in 1966.

Their achievements were also inseparable from the devoted work of the teachers who were all commanded to

elect the village Party Committee and appointed vice-chairman of the village committee in charge of culture and social affairs. The day she was told she would be a member of the Party, Nguyen Thi Nuoc showed some reluctance, not because she flinched from difficulties but because the job would require her to leave the village and that would mind her of her beloved son. But she reasoned herself into acceptance: "The revolution needs me, my son will be safe, why should I shun it?" In addition, there are so many other children to look after. When we asked about the achievements of the children in the education of the village, nearly everyone mentioned Nguyen Thi Nuoc, a shining example of dedication to public welfare.

They Dan is the standard-bearer in the struggle for the development of infant and preschool classes. At the head of this branch is Nguyen Thi Ga, a 23-year-old woman who lost 6 of her children in the U.S. air raid. Her husband was badly wounded and recovered her sense only a week later. Leaving the hospital after the medical treatment, she established infant and pre-school classes in her village. For her achievements she was admitted to the Viet Nam Workers Party.

Many more such brave men and women can be commented on. They Dan has been the front line in the fight against the U.S. air marauders. Right under U.S. bombing, the village raised a bumper harvest. The teacher, a woman, was badly wounded and recovered her sense only a week later. Leaving the hospital after the medical treatment, she established infant and pre-school classes in her village. For her achievements she was admitted to the Viet Nam Workers Party.

The pupils of this 7th form branch, numbering 31, have matured a great deal. The most important thing of all perhaps is that they have remained true to the cause of progress. After passing their exams, Vu Thi Ly and Vu Van Khanh, who were to follow courses in the middle school, were accepted to join the army. Said one of them, "Our country is at war, it is time for us to take a gun and fight for our country." The young individuals may be heard at almost any time in the popular art movement called "Let's draw the explosion" and "smash the U.S. aggressors." The songs rising from They Dan and many other villages in North Viet Nam are the songs of revolution, the songs of the spirit of a people who never submit to violence.

**Photos (from top to bottom):**  
— Schoolchildren helping co-op farmers in harvest  
— Before the class begins  
— The teacher and the pupil

Editor's Note — The savage U.S. air raid on the Thuy Dan secondary school on October 21, 1966 has shocked progressive opinion in many countries. Many of our readers abroad full of warm feelings for the Vietnamese people, want to know what has become of the school and village of Thuy Dan in the past year. We publish below a report of our special correspondent on these places in the hope of meeting at least part of their requirement.

VIET NAM COURIER

VIET NAM COURIER

Editor's Note — The savage U.S. air raid on the Thuy Dan secondary school on October 21, 1966 has shocked progressive opinion in many countries. Many of our readers abroad full of warm feelings for the Vietnamese people, want to know what has become of the school and village of Thuy Dan in the past year. We publish below a report of our special correspondent on these places in the hope of meeting at least part of their requirement.

VIET NAM COURIER



**Vietnam TWO MONTHS INAUGURATING THE 1967  
WINTER-1968 SPRING VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN  
OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMED FORCES**

In the Winter of 1965 and Spring of 1966 the Johnson administration sent masses of American troops to South Viet Nam and began its first "dry-season strategic counter-offensive" with the Five Arrows Operation extending from North Binh Dinh to East Nam Bo.

In the Winter of 1966 and Spring of 1967, the Yankee aggressors started their second "dry-season strategic counter-offensive" with twice as many troops as in the previous year, twice as much equipment as a smaller theatre of operation. All their major operations such as *Atteboro*, *Ceder Falls*, *Wesleyan City* and *Waukegan* were concentrated in the northwest of Saigon, that is only a part of Eastern Nam Bo. In the present Winter-Spring campaign American brashats have not whipped up a single "dry-season strategic counter-offensive" as in the past. In addition, the "resignation" of McNamara has given rise to a series of problems and supplied food for thought to many people.

In the first two months of this Winter - Spring campaign the South Viet Nam armed forces and people threw a strong light on the Yankee aggressors' weaknesses and passiveness, thereby preventing them from concealing their setbacks.

**U.S. INCREASED PASSIVENESS AND HEAVIER DEFEATS**

To prepare for its first dry-season strategic counter-offensive, the US administration raised its military forces in South Vietnam from 35,000 "advisers" up to 190,000 soldiers. At the beginning of the second dry-season campaign, the numbers of G.I.s rose to 360,000. At the beginning of the 1967 rainy season, American troops numbered nearly 500,000. But the higher the numbers, the greater the setbacks, the deeper their morass and the more critical the situation. After a complete fiasco in the past two dry seasons and rainy seasons, the Yankee command, despite just this dry season with just a few reinforcements, while their strength was spread thin to cover the hard blows of the Liberation troops in all theaters.

In the first dry season, 114,000 enemy troops were knocked out, including 45,000 Americans and satellite soldiers. In the second dry season, 175,000 were wiped out, among them 70,000 G.I.'s and 150,000 satellite troops. In the 1967 rainy season, 143,000 enemies were put out of action, including 68,000 Yankees and satellite mercenaries. This explains why over these last

few days, Eisenhower has been clamouring for a beefing up of U.S. expeditionary corps in South Viet Nam. As it cannot rapidly despatch 150,000-200,000 men there at Westmoreland's request, the U.S. government has to press its satellites for more mercenaries and strive to throw the disintegrating parades back into the battlefield according to a plan of increasing its fighting power. No wonder that in the first two months of this dry season the enemy took more than 40,000 casualties among them nearly 20,000 G.I.'s.

In a stalemate both in strategy and tactics while the expeditionary corps was spread thin, the enemy's mobile forces had to be always on the move and taking blows. When the aggressors were still unable to break through our encirclement along Highway 4 from Saigon to My Tho (about 100 km. from Saigon), the base of the 1st Armoured Regiment at Thus Thien was stormed (October 3), one U.S. battalion and one puppet battalion were wiped out at Cam Xe (October 4), one U.S. battalion and one puppet battalion were wiped out at Cam Xe (October 5), and one U.S. artillery battalion and one puppet battalion were wiped out at Phu Nhieu (October 6). In the provinces of Mekong River, meanwhile, Highway 4, remained sealed off, one U.S. artillery battalion and one puppet battalion of regular troops were completely

wiped out at Ben Luc and Go Den in Long An province (October 12).

While the aggressors were rushing toward Loc Ninh, north of Saigon to carry a P.L.A.N.F. blow, the An Hoa airfield in Quang Nam province was attacked (50 planes) and were destroyed and damaged on October 30, three puppet battalions were knocked out at Giang Trom and Tu Dien in Ben Tre province on October 28 and November 3, and at Long My in Can Tho province on November 3. Then at Loc Ninh on March 1, TRA north of Da Lat Mot, the enemy took 2,800 casualties, among them 2,000 U.S. infantry battalions were completely wiped out (October 30 and November 1).

Navy on the Ham Luon estuary in Ben Tre province and that of one U.S. infantry battalion and one puppet battalion of regulars at Bu Dop (November 29) and Tan Uyen (November 24) in Bien Hoa province. This does not include many other attacks near Djiring, on Nha Trang and Soc Trang airfields.

There is no denying the fact that at the beginning of this dry season the American aggressors were driven into a tighter corner and met with heavier setbacks. Many U.S. and puppet crack units were wiped out or badly mauled. As their forces were spread thin and suffered big losses they were seriously weakened. The "search and destroy" pincer so much vaunted by the Yankees was no longer mentioned. The "pacification" pincer so much criticized previously finally held more pi-

Johnson has just taken great pains to send 10,000 more G.I.'s to South Viet Nam. But what can they do when 1,200,000 U.S. puppet and satellite troops got beaten black and blue within the first two months of this dry season and already lost 40,000 men?

(Continued from p. 3)

#### A PLA.F. WOMAN FIGHTER



**THE AMERICANS IN DAC TO ►►**



### In panic



**From left to right:**  
*The dead and the wounded*